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HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1918.

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PRICE \$3.00 Per Month.



NOTICE.
ANY EUROPEAN Non ASIATIC or INDIAN desiring to leave the Colony should apply to the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.
Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers. All persons, with certain exceptions, who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

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TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1914.
\$23,970,387.
—Authorized Capital \$2,000,000
—Subscribed Capital \$2,000,000
—Paid-up Capital \$2,437,500
—Reserve Fund \$3,837,047
—Life & Annuity Funds \$1,837,580
—Sinking Fund Account \$128,230
\$23,970,387.
Revenue Fire Branch \$2,381,456
Life and Annuity Branches \$2,141,593
Revenue Marine Department \$37,239
Other Receipts \$75,940
\$5,339,228

The Accumulative Funds of the various Branches are separately invested, and, by Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet the claims under the respective Departments of the Company's Business.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., Agents.

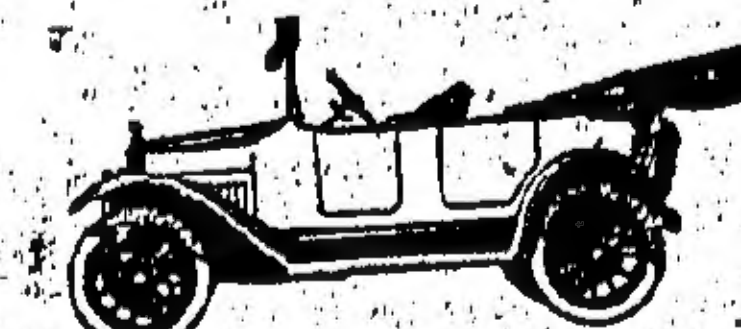
PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.
TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.30 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
4.00 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
4.30 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
NIGHT CARS.
8.30 p.m. to 9.30 p.m. 11 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.
SUNDAYS.
7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12 noon Every 15 minutes.
12 noon to 12.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.30 p.m. to 1.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.30 p.m. to 2.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
2.30 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
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NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.
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Further information may be obtained at the COMPANY'S OFFICE, Hotel Mansions, or from Messrs. Taps, Cook & Son, Booking Agents, Hongkong.



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THE WAR.

MR. BALFOUR ON THE PEACE NOTE.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

MR. BALFOUR ON PEACE.

NO MISUNDERSTANDING WITH ENEMY.

AUSTRIAN NOTE CANNOT PRODUCE PEACE.

NOT AN EARNEST DESIRE FOR PEACE.

—London, Sept. 16.

Mr. Balfour, speaking at a luncheon given at the Colonial Institute to South African, Australian and New Zealand Pressmen, said the Austrians had proposed irresponsible conversations. He did not think there was the slightest prospect that such conversations could be profitably initiated in the present conditions. With every desire to look favourably upon the Austrian proposal, he was utterly unable to say that any profitable result could accrue from accepting it. He pointed out that the Germans have so far not made anything "construable" into a definite proposal. The German peace offer of 1913, to which the Austrian proposal referred, was a brief document which was largely occupied in saying how brave, powerful and invincible the German Armies were, and did not contain a single concrete proposal regarding the terms Germany would accept of the peace she desired.

Mr. Balfour read an extract from the 1916 proposal, which said that respect for the rights of other nations was not incompatible with Germany's own rights. Mr. Balfour added that we now knew that the suggestion contained what everyone knows to be untrue and which history will stigmatise as untrue. How then could Austria say peace negotiations were started in 1916 and that the present proposals were a continuation of that unfruitful effort? He declared that this cynical Austrian proposal was not a genuine attempt to obtain peace, but an attempt to divide the Allies. No Coalition had ever been so strong as the Alliance and the enemy would not succeed in breaking up the Alliance. No useful purpose could be served by conversations when there was no misunderstanding. There was not the slightest misunderstanding between the Allies and the Central Powers. Therefore, the proposed conversations would be of no practical use.

Referring to Germany's demand for the return of her colonies, Mr. Balfour said: "Here again, is a point on which there can be no misunderstanding. (Hear, hear.) Germany stands on one side and we stand on the other. (Applause.) I say it is impossible to conceive that any conversation can bridge over a difference so deep or restore to the power of Germany those unhappy populations whom she misused, or give back to Germany control over those Naval bases, which can give her control of means of communications; not only between parts of the British Empire but between the civilised nations of the world. (Applause.) He said nobody in Britain could accept this German demand as it stood unqualified. Until the German authorities were prepared to show an open mind, in conformity with what the Allies believe to be in the cause of Justice, Civilisation, and Right, mere conversations would be fruitless.

He cannot bring himself to believe this is an honest desire among our enemies to arrive at an understanding upon the terms which it would be possible for us to accept. Therefore, we have little to hope from this new effort. (Hear, hear.) I am sure it cannot produce peace. (Applause.) Illustrating the difficulty of dealing with any proposal for a peace talk at present, Mr. Balfour drew attention to the speech of the German Vice-Chancellor, Dr. von Payer, last week, which was perfectly explicit on several vital questions. Did the Vienna authorities, or did they not, know of this speech? The Vice-Chancellor, who did not speak for the Extremists but for the Liberal Wing of the German Government, did not say that Germany would do anything to restore Belgian prosperity or give indemnities to that country. She had been devastated, brutalised and ravaged.

Later, Mr. Balfour said: "The public of the Entente countries earnestly and passionately desire peace, but, until Germany is willing to look at the problems which confront us in a different spirit from her present spirit, conversations will be useless, and we are, therefore, forced to the conclusion that when they put forward such proposals as these it is not because they think the proposals will be accepted but because they wish to do something to divide the Allies. I fear there is not an honest desire among our enemies, to arrive at an honest understanding with us upon terms which it will be possible for us to accept. I am driven, therefore, with great reluctance, to the conclusion that this is an attempt to weaken the force which is proving too strong for them in the field, by working upon those sentiments, sometimes honourable and sometimes mistaken—honourable in origin but mistaken in their development—which they believe to exist in all countries, and which they think can be turned to their purpose to work out their ends. (Hear, hear.) I am sure, or almost sure, that this new effort cannot produce peace, and I am sure it will not divide the Allies."

NO HONEST ENEMY DESIRE FOR PEACE.

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GREAT BRITAIN AND ESTHONIA. REPUDIATION OF GERMANY'S CLAIM.

London, Sept. 16.
Replying to a protest by the diplomatic representative of the Esthonian Provisional Government in England against German oppression in Esthonia, Mr. Balfour has given an assurance that Great Britain repudiates emphatically the claim of Germany to exercise any kind of sovereignty in, or the right to dispose of, Esthonia. No peace not embodying that principle would be satisfactory to Great Britain.

GERMANY READY TO PARTICIPATE IN PEACE DISCUSSIONS.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 16.
The North German Gazette says the German Government is ready to gladly and without delay participate in the discussions suggested by Austria-Hungary.

THE "OAKWAY CASTLE." SOUTH AFRICA'S DETERMINATION.

PARIS, Sept. 17.
General Botha, in the course of a message expressing the Government's abhorrence of the torpedoing of the *Oakway Castle*, announced that the enemy's inhuman conduct will strengthen the South African resolution to give every assistance to bring the war to a successful end.

PRESIDENT AND PREMIER AT ST. MIHIEL.

PARIS, Sept. 16.
M. Poincaré and M. Clemenceau have paid a visit to St. Mihiel, and met with an enthusiastic reception.

(Continued on Page 5.)

INTIMATIONS

THE HONGKONG HOTEL
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

IN accordance with the Provisions of the new Articles of Association of the Company, the Board of Directors have this day declared an INTERIM DIVIDEND for the First Half Year ended 30th June, 1918, of THREE DOLLARS (\$3) per Share.

Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office on and after the 23rd September, 1918.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 18th to 23rd instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.

Hongkong, Sept. 12, 1918. 748

THE HONGKONG ROPE
MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of ONE DOLLAR (\$1) per Share for account 1918 will be payable on THURSDAY, the 19th August, 1918. Shareholders are requested to apply for Dividend Warrants at the Company's Office St. George's Buildings, Hongkong. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 10th August, 1918, to THURSDAY, the 13th August, 1918, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, July 30, 1918. 633

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited, will be held at the offices of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & COMPANY, LIMITED, No. 6, Fielder Street, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 19th day of September, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon when the subject of the proposed new Articles of Association will be considered.

That the regulations contained in the printed document submitted to the meeting and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof be and the same are hereby approved and that such regulations be and they are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company in substitution for and to the exclusion of all the existing Articles thereof.

Should the above resolution be passed by the requisite majority it will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution to a further Extraordinary General Meeting and such meeting will be held on TUESDAY, the 24th day of October, 1918, at the same time and place for the purpose of considering and if thought fit confirming such resolution as a Special Resolution accordingly.

Copies of the proposed new Articles and of the present Articles can be obtained at the offices of the Company or at the offices of Messrs. Deacons, Lockyer, Deacon and Harston.

By Order of the Directors,
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
General Managers.

Dated the 9th day of Sept., 1918. 735

THE CHINA-BORNEO COMPANY,
LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of THE CHINA-BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Offices of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & COMPANY, LIMITED, No. 6, Fielder Street, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the 1st day of October, 1918, at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon when the subject of the proposed new Articles of Association will be considered.

Copies of the proposed new Articles and of the present Articles can be obtained at the offices of the Company or at the offices of Messrs. Deacons, Lockyer, Deacon and Harston.

By Order of the Directors,
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
General Managers.

Dated the 13th day of Sept., 1918.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, Sept. 13, 1918. 751

THE UNIVERSITY OF
HONGKONG.MÄTRICULATION, SENIOR AND
JUNIOR LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the EXAMINATIONS will commence on MONDAY, December 16th, 1918. Arrangements will be made to hold the Examination at any town where a sufficient number of candidates offer themselves. Candidates who wish to be examined at any other place than Hongkong or Shanghai must apply to the Registrar on or before October 2nd, 1918.

Forms of entry and all particulars can be obtained on application to the REGISTRAR, The University, Hongkong.

The entry form, duly filled in, must reach the Registrar together with the fee (Ten Dollars, Hongkong Currency) on or before October 9th, 1918.

The Examinations will be conducted according to the Regulations for the Senior and Junior Local Examinations 1918 for the Matriculation Examination 1918.

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.
Hongkong, Sept. 16, 1918. 743

THE BLACK SLAVES OF
PRUSSIA.AN OPEN LETTER TO GENERAL
SMUTS.BY BISHOP WESTON OF
ZANZIBAR.MAGDA Mission,
MCHUZA, TANGA.

November 7th, 1917.

DEAR GENERAL SMUTS,

You will not be surprised, I think, to hear that we who live in German East Africa are becoming anxious about the fate of the colony.

The British Government and its Allies have spoken with decision: they have pledged their honour that they will fight till liberty is established throughout the world; until no one weak people is oppressed by a stronger race. And the President of the United States has given the authority of his great country to this solemn pledge.

But there are signs that some in England and on the Continent are ready to end the war before this liberty is established. A desire for a quiet life and, I suppose, a lust for money seem to outweigh in some minds the value of liberty and tempt men to dishonour the sacrifice of blood and sweat that others have offered in its cause.

We are, therefore, becoming really anxious both for our African future and for the honour of our country. We are afraid that Africa will be enslaved to Germany. We are afraid lest a small peace party cause our nation to break their imperial pledge to establish liberty for all.

It seems right, therefore, that someone who knows German East Africa should publish the true facts.

And I desire to address these facts to you, Sir, for two reasons.

First, it is right that they should be set before one who has had experience both of Africans and German colonial rule, so that he may understand the exact points involved. And no one of our leaders has such experience in the same measure as you have.

And, secondly, as a missionary bishop, I write under a serious handicap. When missionary bishops speak of African rights, men lend an unwilling ear, and "think the other way." You, Sir, alone of all our leaders, know something of my own attitude to Africans. If you will, you can gain for my case a fair hearing. For you can testify that during the time I served as a pastor in your East African Force, your Coast Column took no harm from my holding command of its African carriers. You can tell them discipline was fully maintained, the work done to time, and that without the loss of a single load of food or ammunition.

SHALL GREAT BRITAIN BETRAY?

Before I pass to the case against German rule in Africa, there is one point of the greatest importance.

Many thousands of German subjects in this Colony have been taken by Great Britain to act as porters at the front. They have assisted our forces to kill or capture their late masters. Great Britain took them; she could not do without them. But the Germans had punished orders to all the people, before their return began, that no one was to help the English; and that anyone helping them would be liable to execution when the Kaiser's Government returns.

Is Great Britain prepared to betray these thousands to their late masters?

We called on them to help us fight for liberty. When victory comes, shall we dare tell them it was our liberty, not yours, we sought? (God forbid!)

But we cannot leave it here. There is a further point.

In taking German subjects as our carriers, what was our position towards them? Were we out to enslave the conquered population, as the Kaiser does in Belgium and France? Were we heading a rebellion of Africans against the Kaiser?

Or were we taking over the Colony in the name of liberty?

If we handed the Colony back to the Kaiser, we stand convicted of the very thing the Kaiser has committed: of compelling enemy subjects to help the fight against their own country. (Is it conceivable we British could do that? And just because the people were not white? Again, God forbid!)

If we let the Kaiser have East Africa again, we shall be guilty of a monstrous betrayal of thousands who gladly treated us, and followed us to the war.

A PERSONAL EXPERIENCE.

Let me now turn to the question of German rule in East Africa.

I will grant, gladly grant, the efficiency of the German system; and acknowledge no little assistance from some of the officials, from the time they found us established here on their arrival until within about two years of the outbreak of the war. My business, however, is not to discuss how English missionaries get on with German officials. We have to enquire how Germans treat Africans under their colonial system.

What follows is my own personal experience. I record what I have seen and heard and know. What the indictment would be were several men to write. I dread to think. Here is one man's plain story. It may be well to add that I am in my twentieth year of residence in East Africa and in my tenth year as Bishop of a considerable part of German East Africa; that I have many acquaintances and friends among Moslems, medians and heathen Africans; and that I am merely among Christians, and that I can speak with the people freely in our common tongue, Swahili.

GARRICK

Selected
Virginia
Cigarettes

A High-Grade Cigarette, scientifically blended, meeting all requirements of the most critical smoker.

And the sum of my story is this:— I will describe the state of things prevailing in the German Colonies, as they are, in ordinary times of peace, when officials were at home to do their best for their subjects.

The officials are, in the main, painstaking, accessible and conversant with the customs of their people. In civil matters they are just and fair, and ready to do what is right.

"THEY ARE EXTREMELY MYSTIC." Their attitude is due to their inherent ethnicity, which they encourage their African underlings to copy. They rule entirely by fear; and cruel punishments are their means of spreading terror throughout the land.

For example, The Government appointed Labour Commissioners to check the excesses of planters. On the civil side they did much useful work. But their methods of punishing the labourers were so cruel that they could not be described as humane.

Flogging is the German's pleasure. Twenty-five lashes are given as commonly as in London, on a "big day," the police cry "More on." While fifty lashes, in two instalments, are very frequently given.

Now there are floggings and floggings. The African does not easily cry out. And those who have had to pass Government Houses at flogging times will tell you that it was no ordinary flogging that produced the shrieks for which we have to listen. I am, personally, not averse from corporal punishment; it has much in its favour. But cruelty is not punishment. The German's method of punishment is not to hurt the body, but to hurt the mind. The German himself presides at the ceremony to see that no mercy is given. To make it still more cruel, there is a notorious "law of flogging": I hope not official, but certainly enforced by the officials. It is this. The condemned man is not tied up, as he ought to be. He lies on the earth, his face in the dust or on a hard floor, as the case may be. After the first two or three strokes he usually has to be seized and forced to keep still. If he cannot move, he wriggles and screams, he is liable to receive the same number of strokes again, there and then.

recalling most cruel.

Again, when the punishment is over, if in his pain and excitement he forgets to come to attention and salute the German, he is liable, there and then, to receive the whole punishment again.

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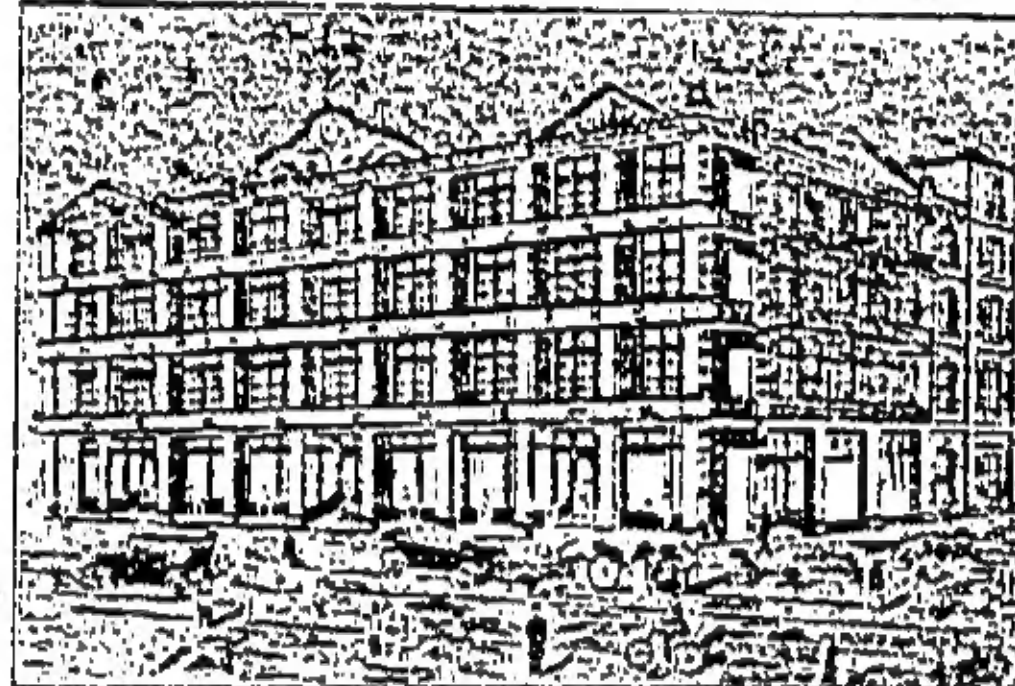
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ENGLISH SODA ASH 85% dense. In gunny bags or barrels.

ENGLISH SILICATE OF SODA 175 T.W. In barrels each containing about 800 lbs.

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No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	200'	40'	10'	10'	10'
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No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	200'	40'	10'	10'	10'
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A LARGE QUANTITY OF
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THE BLACK SLAVES OF PRUSSIA.

(Continued from Page 2.)

any age from seven to thirteen. And it was laid on soundly.

In one case I came on a Government headman giving sjambok to a boy of thirteen for absconding himself from a German mission school. He told me the head of the mission had accepted an order from the District Officer that all absconders were to have sjambok from the headman.

It is a disease, this forcing. It makes the Germans feared everywhere; but it pains the German mind, and the mind of the African underling.

Vicious punishment the German loves: making parent and wife suffer for the fault of son or husband. And this not for local offences in which assistance is suspected, but for crimes done miles and miles away.

TREATMENT OF NATIVE CHIEFS.
Another peculiarity of German habit is the persecution of native chiefs. I will give one instance out of several.

Old Mutha, a Yao of great renown in Portuguese Nyasaland, died leaving two sons. One inherited the — and had crossed the boundary into German territory; the other took his father's own district. The German official in Lindi at once tried to induce the second man to move with all his people into the German sphere. The German Mutha therefore sent a letter to his brother, warning him not to be such a fool as to move. This letter was seized at a German military post, read, and sent to Lindi. The writer, one of the highest Yao chiefs, a Nyanja to his own people, was at once put in chains with rigorous labour, and after a short time died in chains.

As a final example of German terrorism, let me add that Germans on tour required as a rule to be supplied with a young girl at each sleeping-place. The headman naturally does not pick them from their own families.

These are but a few typical examples of the working of the German colonial system. It is cruel, relentless, inhuman. And the reason is that it is German. Some of the administrators are pleasant men, kindly, affable, and sympathetic with their people up to a point. They will even drink whisky with a chosen African here and there! But once let them become official, and cruelty is the necessary attitude.

THE SJAMBOK BELLED THE PLANTATION.
The planters exercised great authority over their labourers. In writing, some rules of restraint did exist; but they were not observed much. The sjambok ruled the plantation and the household. Fifteen lashes were quite usual; and twenty-five was the normal reward for turning your master's temper.

It was very difficult for an African to appeal to the Government against a planter. No doubt, it should not be made too easy. In this there are limits. The penalty for making a charge that was not proved was a year's imprisonment and at least fifty lashes. This I was told by a Judge, in the matter of a young lad whose master forced him to "whampl" potatoes, while my observation is that the penalty for proving a charge was nearly as bad, since the employer took his revenge later at his leisure.

The reason of this attitude allowed to planters will appear later. To sum up on this point. The German method of governing Africans is cruelly inhuman and destructive of the native's self-respect. It is exactly designed to make him, and keep him, the obedient slave of a European Power, for ever and a day. The fear of the German is so deeply rooted in the natives that the power of initiative remains only with those who, sharing in the administration of the country, act for their own profit. As slavery the system is splendid. Otherwise, it is sheer cruelty, and

SHAMELESS PLANTERS.
The result, of course, was that some planters were quite shameless about not providing decent accommodation and food for their men: sickness was rife, and deaths far too frequent.

Also, they were in a position to cheat their own steps, at which food and clothes were sold, the price being written off against the labourers' wages. The result, in view of African nature and a system of fines, was debt, and until the debt was cleared the labourer was held to work; unless he could get a District Officer to enforce the law which forbade his detention, a somewhat difficult feat. Native Commissioners did help here; but where none was to be had, the planter triumphed. And in any case the law only applied to labourers, or was only extended to them. Clerks and such-like were held in bondage till the debt was paid.

This labour system assumes that a native has no private interests, no family, no relatives, no domestic claims upon him, and no food problem of his own. He is a solitary unit able to hoe and any German who can get him may take him at any moment of the day or night, and keep him for at least one month; or with luck three or four, or even more, months.

CONDITIONS OF SLAVERY.
Slavery is a recognised condition under the German flag. Slaves may be sold and bought. But no freeman can become a slave, and all babies are now born free.

A slave is one who was bought or stolen or taken captive, or the descendant of such a one. And also all who ever sought a chief's protection in the old days of inter-tribal war are now reckoned as slaves, as are their descendants.

A slave can redeem himself or herself. Prices range from 15 rupees to 75 rupees, according to age and condition. I have redeemed several hundreds at one time and another, often to prevent the separation of husbands and wives under the law of slavery.

The District Officer at Lindi once told me his Government wished to abolish the state of slavery, and had thought of 1920 as a suitable year; but it could hardly be so, as the circumstances of the people

THE BLACK SLAVES OF PRUSSIA.

(Continued from Page 2.)

all the Africans I know, of whatever tribe or religion, have for years past been longing for the Germans to go from their land.

THE "SPLENDID" SYSTEM OF SLAVERY.
In every colony labour presents serious problems, and many are the proposals made for solving them.

The German Government accepted two. It publicly and officially forbade all forcing of labour; the rule to that effect bearing the Governor-General's signature; it not that of the Emperor himself. Privately, and even officially, labour was regularly forced.

Governor Von Rechenberg, one of the best and most humane officials, I have known, himself informed me that no labour could be forced.

This District Officer informed me that if they forced labour and were reported for it, the Governor was very angry with them; but that they did not force labour, the shareholders of the plantations, made trouble for them at the Colonial Office.

It appears that among the shareholders are persons of such great wealth that the local officials are bound to consider their wishes.

In this connection it is interesting to note that the Officials cannot sell Government land; for that you must go to the German East Africa Company (D.A.A.C.). The forcing of labour is so managed as to put the finishing touch to the domination of the native. It is true that in some districts, where natives live near the plantations in great numbers, a man is only required to put in thirty days every four months with any employer he may be able to agree with. Under this system the planters are, more or less, bound to treat their labourers fairly well.

EXAMPLES OF DEGRADATION.
But in many places it is not so done. Let me give a few examples from my own personal observation.

(1) A bridegroom seized at the church door from the side of his bride, and kidnapped for labour at the coast a hundred miles away.

(2) The women of a village seized and detained till their husbands redeemed them by consenting to go to the coast for various terms: starting at that very moment.

(3) Men collected at night from their beds, tied with ropes, taken to a German planter's camp, forced to accept journey allowance under threat of sjambok, and then taken to the coast as volunteer labourers.

In one such case, the German whom I interviewed said he had an official licence for so many men from each headman; and pleaded that his hunters at large removed the rope before they produced their captives.

(4) An Assistant District Officer summoned a large meeting of elders. Eight hundred attended. After business was done, an order was issued that none could go unless a young man came in his place ready to start for the coast plantations. This official said he hated the system, but that he had to do it.

These are typical eggs in which the District Officers supplemented the normal supply of forced labour by the headman, which was kept up regularly in some districts, law or no law to the contrary.

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THE BLACK SLAVES OF PRUSSIA.

(Continued from Page 2.)

doubt, had other ends in view for his income.

Meantime the system of slavery was much in favour with the Germans. A planter could get hold of slaves who desired freedom; pay their master the money, and obtain the slaves for a term of years while they paid back a minute sum each month, the sum being fixed by the German. Or he could deal direct with the master, and either hire his slaves for so much a year or redeem them as already explained without consulting them.

In the same way a German planter or official who desired an obedient concubine could always buy one in this way. He paid the redemption money to the master, and kept the girl and her certificate of freedom until he had no longer any use for her. She returned home a free woman.

THE PROSPECT OF REVENUE.
This point must not be missed. Viewing the possibility of the return of German and the result to the Africans who have been busy seeing the English Army in the colony, we may well spare a moment to ask how in the past the Germans have treated "traitorous" natives.

Yon, Sir, know the cruel fate of South-West African natives, and the many thousands slaughtered to satisfy German thirst for revenge.

The rebellion of 1905 in this colony cost very few Germans their lives. But some thirty thousand natives were slaughtered in revenge. Heads were paid for at the coast, one guinea a head, after a time in the earlier days the so-called "friendly tribes" were permitted to massacre and rape the tribes from which the rebel had come.

Those who knew assigned the rebellion to forced labour and cruelty. The District Officer at Lindi, after detaining three Arabs for some months, changed to possess letters from chiefs and Commandants ordering the slaughter of all for signs and their friends.

Some of his fellows were acquitted, but he had great influence, and I think the Anti-Slavery League who discovered in the German archives dates back to his discovery.

It was frightful revenge for a very small matter. What will it be, the revenge on those who have helped the English to kill and capture almost the whole German population? No German will lift his head again until the country has been drenched in native blood: it is not in him even to try! And whatever safeguards a Peace Conference may devise, an excuse for an "expedition" is easily made.

We know that here, at Mulden, after the sudden visit of a British Intelligence Officer and the capture of a few Germans, several Africans were publicly hanged in the town; although no one here had any knowledge of the coming of the little column: it came and went like a flash.

CRUELTY DURING THE WAR.
Of cruelty during the war it is not my intention to speak. What Germans are in war we all know now. Africa has suffered as Belgium and Serbia. But in a different degree. We can say without fear of contradiction that enough cruelty has been shown to natives to shut the Germans out from any just claims to govern them again.

When I was with your force I was told by those in high command that natives had been thrown into the bush, their hands tied behind them, to starve to death; and that women, whose babies interfered with the carrying of loads, had to see their babies thrown into the bush to die.

Of brutal executions there is more than evidence enough. German photographs supplying corroboration, while the tales brought back to us by men who were captives with the German forces are damning, and my teachers who were in chains and prison because I and my staff are English have a sad tale to tell—fourteen died under the treatment.

I do not dwell on these things. We may be told they are due to war madness, and the war will end. Yet I cannot pass them by in silence. For to my mind they belong to a madness that will not end; a madness that made the war, and, if it can, will make another before long.

THE GERMAN ATTITUDE.
It remains then for me to sum up the situation. German rule is impossible. The German does not understand the elementary principles of humane Government. He is, efficient, he is polite, he is correct in his behaviour and in his official attitude, but he is a German. And being a German he sees a native as a tool; he is cruel and inhuman, and under him the African must become a slave, or die.

I am quite aware that some Germans dislike this system; as some English planters assure me they admire it. It is none the less true that German rule is an empire, approve it, and Britons, as an empire, hate it.

I myself can quote cases of cruelty to natives on the part of Britons; but they are so exceptional as to deserve silence. We must judge things on the average. And the average German is incompetent to rule Africans. The Peace Conference that shall allow him to try again will be guilty of the wilful betrayal of liberty and of the rights of the weakest people of the earth.

There is one point raised by honest enquirers I must try to meet. Why, it is asked, if Germans are so cruel, have their native soldiers stuck so closely to them during the later stages of the war? Several reasons are given on the surface, state of slavery, and had thought of 1920 as a suitable year; but it could hardly be so, as the circumstances of the people

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In the first place, it is not easy to run away from a German force. My teachers, who were carried off in chains and badly treated, found that when they were chained and put to carriers' work, that escape was almost impossible. A few got away, while several others tried and failed. Much more difficult is it for a soldier, who may not be behind as a sick carrier, and of course the penalty of failure to make good an escape is frightful!

Secondly, Africans do not fancy running away from their rationists, and therefore are not likely to do so except within reasonable distance of home. A few fugitives may have a few deserters.

Thirdly, in a waterless country where the few water-holes are camping grounds for troops and porters, fugitives have a very poor time. My teachers who did escape nearly died of thirst, and were only saved by coming on English troops at a water-hole.

Fourthly, the Germans filled their traps with lies about the brutality of the British, and the fate of all deserters. This we know from those who deserted early in the campaign, when escape was easier, before the great retreat began.

ONLY A MATTER OF TIME.
Yet one more reason is at hand. The Germans have impressed on their men that while, through force of circumstances, they cannot resist the English in this colony, yet in Europe they are quite invincible. Their return to the colony is therefore only a matter of time, and on their return every deserter will pay the dire penalty of his crime.

Now, Sir, you know how good a defence the Germans have put up, and how, favoured enormously by the size of the country and their local knowledge, a comparatively small number of them has given us an extraordinarily difficult task. The Africans are not fools; they admire courage and cunning; and seeing what Germans can do here, they have without doubt accepted their leaders' tales of England's failure at home. My teachers in the Lindi district were officially informed quite early in the war that German ruled England, that Scotland was in Austrian hands, and Ireland? Well, Ireland had been given to the Turks! This was publicly announced at Lindi by the District Officer at the same time that he promised "widows of English soldiers" to faithful Africans!

Let it be recorded to the honour of one German, the most decent-looking planter in that district, that meeting my people on their way home from Lindi, and hearing from them this latest news, he told them it was lies, all lies, and expressed strong views about the immorality of the government's policy of falsifying the news.

GERMANS AND NON-GERMANS.
We must add to all these reasons the fact that these Africans are very faithful to leaders whom they know well, and never more so than when they are going well, and it is also true that many Germans, however cruel in punishment, have an affable way with Africans to whom they are accustomed, not showing the same colour prejudice that so many Britons unfortunately possess. Germans, I think, divide the world into Germans and Non-Germans. Colour is a detail, concerning non-Germans amongst themselves, so that while Africans must always fear them, with dog-like fear, Germans may make pets of a few, pets to be kept in order with the whip.

This last point was clearly emphasised in the proposal to legitimise marriage between Germans and African women. A bill to this effect was taken into the Reichstag; I did not see its fate.

Such, Sir, is the condition of slavery out of which your force delivered the people of this Colony. And such is the state to which some in England and on the Continent desire to restore [the Africans]. In this civil area, British rule has already begun to make itself felt, and the people are rejoicing in it. Already the Administration has worked wonders, in spite of inevitable hindrances due to our state of war.

Is it conceivable that any man of honour, any man of compassion, can for a moment consider handing these Africans back to the Kaiser's rule?

SPECIAL PLEA FOR LIBERTY.
And now I must have done: for I have said all that can be contained in a letter, and quite enough to show how impossible is German rule in this colony. I know that your sympathy is with me, as also I know that on naval and military grounds no sane man will vote for restoring to the Kaiser this strategic

points of attack. For once returned here, Germany can threaten not the adjacent colonies only, but Rhodesia and the Union of South Africa, while with a submarine base here she can abolish all our trade with India and the East and close the Suez Canal against us.

Yet I would make one final appeal on the ground, not of expediency and policy, but of devotion to liberty. The sacrifices of blood and money already made by Great Britain and her Allies have gone far to make good their pledge that they will be free or die. Freedom is now within reach, and, by God's good grace, the Entente Powers have no fear of a failure that would be a living death.

In this hour of approaching victory, then, shall we do honour to the blood outpoured? Or shall we rob our dear Dead of their triumph? In our treatment of Africa we shall find our answer. If we raise liberty to a throne so high that her sceptre can reach to the remotest African tribe, then indeed are our Dead ones justified, and their blood avenged.

"IS LIBERTY BE LOST?"
But if, at the eleventh hour, we permit war-weariness to numb our aspirations, peace parties to warp our judgment, and interested counsellors to deceive our minds; if, that is, we raise the war before we have set Africa free; if we raise the sacrifice of blood; profit, less the pouring out of cash; worse than useless the sorrows of a broken world; if liberty, Christ's liberty, be lost!

Of course, no man who has shared the fighting will, for one moment, question our duty of going on till liberty rules the world. The question comes from those at home who feel the pressure of the war, but do not see its real meaning. It is my hope that this letter may help some of them to see what the war really involves.

I am afraid men of my own cloth are largely to blame that so many Christians sum up this war as "God's fatherly chastisement," and would welcome its speedy close as a sign of His renewed favour. Oh! if only we could rid our minds of such such and lying slanders! I admit our share in the sins that have made modern Europe; I admit we pay our share of the bill; those are our sins present against us. But God's mercy is present against us. Let us pray God calling on the Entente Powers to redouble their patience, and stiffen their shoulders for the final fight. Hear Him summon us all to "carry on" till the world-power yields; no human liberty be crowned with Christ our Liberator.

"ENSLAVED TO CASH AND CATTLE."
The Pope reminds us that Christ, Prince of Peace, indeed, He for Prince of Peace between God and man, of peace between man and man; Prince of universal brotherhood in which eternal Love may be found revealed. But of peace between ruling classes and ruled classes, while the ruled are enslaved to cash and cattle; of such a peace Christ is not the Prince. The Peace of which Christ I serve is Prince will give "peace at home" even to Africans. And with no other sort of peace will God wish to make terms.

As a last word, let me say my just claim. Since it is evidently quite impossible to hold enquiries in Africa, or to refer the questions to the people, it behoves one who dares to champion the African, to throw down such a stake as will carry conviction to the British mind. My letter is my stake. For if the German return to rule here, it will cost me; I hold most dear my work, my hopes, and my numberless relations with the people of East Africa. All this I glad to risk that these people may set free, and our Government allowed fulfil its pledged word, and raise liberty to its universal throne.

I am, Sir, very sincerely,
Yours very sincerely,
FRANK ZANZIBAR
Head of the Universities' Mission in the Eastern Districts of German East Africa
To Lieut-General the Rt. Hon. Smuts, K.C., London, England.

A GOOD SUGGESTION.
TRY Chamberlain's Tablets. Millions of constipated people can be much relieved with them. They are easy to take and pleasant to eat. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

THE AUSTRIAN NOTE.

ALLIES TO CONSIDER IT.

AGREEMENT ON SPECIFIC POINTS REQUIRED.

LONDON, Sept. 16. Well-informed circles in London are of the opinion that the Allies will carefully consider the Austrian Note. Consequently, an answer cannot be given for some days. It is thought, however, that little good can be done by attending a Conference unless certain specific points, such as the Central Powers recognising the necessity of indemnifying Belgium and Serbia, have been agreed beforehand.

The Manchester Guardian says it would be monstrous to float the Austrian proposal and the paper suggests that the Allies should request an expression of enemy views regarding the possibilities of a settlement on lines such as President Wilson and Mr. Lloyd George had laid down.

FRENCH VIEW OF AUSTRIAN PEACE NOTE.

MONTMONT OF FEAR AND HYPOCRISY.

Paris, Sept. 16. The enemy's peace offensive has taken official shape in Austria inviting the Allies to open a confidential and non-binding discussion. The Allied peoples, having been warned, live on their guard against trickery by the Central Powers. The peace cry is the inevitable result of the failure of the German offensive.

The Allied attitude is clear. They require reparation, restitution and guarantees, and the punishment of the criminals for the outrages on French territory. The Austrian Note to the belligerents is a monument of fear and hypocrisy. With the peace proposals come a raid on Paris.

The Socialist papers do not comment on the Austrian Note, except the *Proletaire*, which definitely opposes the idea of an acceptance.

AMERICAN PRESS CONSIDER IT TEUTONIC TRICKERY.

New York, Sept. 17. Practically the whole of the Press of the United States uncompromisingly reject the Austrian peace proposal, regarding it as part of a campaign of Teutonic trickery. Congressmen alike, Democrats and Republicans, are opposed to it.

The *World* says: "When Germany wants peace, she will have to ask for it in her own name."

The *New York Herald* says: "Our answer is, not until the Central Powers lay down their arms and withdraw from the occupied territories and renounce the shameful Brest-Litovsk Treaty."

The *New York Times* recommends acceptance of the invitation, but not an abatement of the war preparations.

The *Chicago Herald* says: "The talk of peace is now vile, until the war ends with a decisive victory."

Most of the newspapers emphasise that Germany must submit to the specific terms outlined by the Allied statesmen before peace discussions are undertaken.

THE AIR-RAID ON PARIS.

ENEMY MACHINES BROUGHT DOWN.

Paris, Sept. 16. An official report states:—

A German raiding aeroplane was brought down in a suburb of Paris and three German airmen were killed.

LATER. An official report states that a second German raider was brought down by anti-aircraft guns and dropped in the forest of Compiègne.

FIGHTING IN ITALY.

ITALIAN POSITIONS IMPROVED.

LONDON, Sept. 16. A wireless Italian official report states:—

We successfully raided the enemy's lines north-west and north of the Grappa, improving our positions at some points and taking 221 prisoners and numerous machine guns.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

AMERICANS BEYOND VILLERS-SOUS-REMY.

STRONGLY FORTIFIED ENEMY POSITIONS TAKEN.

PARIS, Sept. 17. The papers state that the news from the Western front is excellent. The Americans have gone beyond Villers-sous-Reims and reached Vandières, 21 kilometres from the frontier station.

East and north-east of Vailly the Americans, following the valley of Rupt-de-Mad, carried a series of strongly fortified positions in the direction of Gorze and Claphay.

Towards Fismes the French advanced three kilometres on a front of 18 kilometres and reached the line east of Watronville and west of Hautecourt, Dieppe and Morgueville.

FURTHER AMERICAN PROGRESS.

STRATEGIC RAILWAY LINE TAKEN.

PARIS, Sept. 16. There has been further progress by the Americans, to the extent of a two-kilometre advance on the Moselle.

The Nancy-Verdun line has been cleared of the Hun and the French have regained control of the two railway lines, which were extremely useful at the commencement of the Allied offensive, being one of the principal sections of strategic railways in France. *Havas*.

THE BALKANS.

SERBIANS IN ACTION.

BULGARIAN POSITIONS CARRIED WITH BRILLIANT DASH.

LONDON, Sept. 16. A French Eastern communiqué states:—

On the 15th, after a violent artillery preparation, the French and Serbian attacked enemy works in the mountainous zone of Dobropolje.

The entire first line of the Bulgarian positions was brilliantly carried, on a front of 11 kilometres, despite the difficulties of the ground. Many prisoners and guns were taken and important booty captured.

The operations are developing favourably.

British and Serbian airmen effectively supported the infantry and bombed communications.

MOST IMPORTANT POSITIONS TAKEN.

LONDON, Sept. 16. Reuter's Agency learns that after artillery firing the French and Serbians on the 15th attacked very powerful Bulgarian positions, which had been organised and fortified for over two years.

The whole of the positions on a front of 15 kilometres, including Vetrnik, Dobropolje and Solok, constituting the most important part of the Magdalenian front, were carried.

Several hundreds were taken prisoners and a great number of guns and material captured.

A PRELUDE OF GREATER SUCCESSES.

BIG DEVELOPMENTS ANTICIPATED.

LONDON, Sept. 16. Mr. Balfour, speaking at a Greek dinner at the Carlton, and referring to the Salonika offensive, stated that the first and second line of the enemy trenches and also various important hills were carried and 800 taken prisoner. "This is only a prelude of greater successes and triumphs," he said, "in which British and Greek troops will take an equally glorious part."

200,000 GREEKS UNDER ARMS.

SOMETHING BIG ON SALONIKA FRONT PROMISED.

LONDON, Sept. 16. Reuter's Agency interviewed Mr. Michaila Copoulos, the Greek Minister of Agriculture, who said that Greece had 200,000 soldiers under arms and could raise an additional 100,000, but was handicapped owing to the lack of shipping. Greece, however, was immediately commencing to build ships.

He concluded by saying that he was convinced that the Salonika front would prove far more important than was generally realised and soon there will be big developments there.

DEEDS THAT WON THREE V.C.'S.

TALES OF REMARKABLE BRAVERY AND SELF-SACRIFICE.

LONDON, Sept. 16. A special *Gazette* announces the award of Victoria Crosses to the following:—

Lieutenant ALBERT BORELLA (Australian Army). He captured a machine-gun and also with ten men captured a very strong position, himself shooting many of the enemy. He subsequently inspired his platoon to repulse with very heavy loss two strong counter-attacks, in the second of which his platoon was outnumbered by ten to one.

Sergeant JOHN MEKLE, of the Suffolk. Single-handed he put out of action the crews of two machine-guns and was killed while attacking the crew of another machine-gun, which his bravery enabled two other men to put out of action.

Corporal JOSEPH KAELE, Quebec Regiment. When the whole of his section, except one, were casualties, he jumped upon a parapet and held up the enemy with a Lewis gun. Finally, firing all the time, he fell backwards into the trench, mortally wounded. He fired the last of his cartridges at the retreating Germans. While lying on his back in the trench and before losing consciousness, he shouted to the wounded: "Keep it up, boys. Don't let them through. We must stop them." The complete repulse of the enemy at this point was due to his remarkable bravery and self-sacrifice.

RUSSO-JAPANESE ECONOMIC CORPORATION.

WITH A CAPITAL TO 20 MILLION ROUBLES.

TOKYO, Sept. 17. The organisation of a Russo-Japanese Economic Corporation for commercial and industrial developments in Siberia is practically completed with a capital of 10 to 20 million roubles.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

AIR-RAIDS INTO GERMANY.

CONTINUAL STRAFING BY BRITISH AVIATORS.

LONDON, Sept. 15. The Air Ministry reports:—

On the battle-front, in addition to the bombing reported in yesterday's communiqué, we carried out the following operations. We twice attacked Metzablon, obtaining many direct hits on the railway triangle, workshops, gas works and barracks, and also attacked the Boulay aerodrome with good results.

On the night of the 14th-15th we kept up throughout the night heavy attacks on Metzablon, Courcelles, Ehrange, Saarbrücken, Kaiser's Luptern and the aerodromes at Freusburg and Bonlay. We obtained many direct hits on the railway, especially at Metzablon and Courcelles, and caused several fires at Metz. Kaiser's Luptern, the Saarbrücken station and the Freusburg aerodrome.

Three British machines have not returned.

On the morning of the 15th we again attacked Metzablon, railway triangle and many direct hits were secured. Enemy scouts were active. We also bombed the Buhl aerodrome. Three British machines are missing.

We also bombed the Dailier works at Stuttgart on the 15th with good results. During this raid we encountered 20 hostile machines, of which we destroyed two. All the British machines returned.

We dropped 27 tons of bombs in 24 hours.

BRITISH AERIAL ACTIVITIES.

LONDON, Sept. 15. Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, reporting on aviation, says:—

"We destroyed four hostile machines and also two 2-seaters on the ground during a successful attack from low height on an aerodrome south of Lille."

Two British machines are missing. We dropped during the past 24 hours eight tons of bombs.

ECHO OF BILLING TRIAL.

LONDON, Sept. 16. Mr. Villiers Stuart, a prominent figure in the recent Chamberlain Billing trial, has been sentenced to the Old Bailey to nine months imprisonment for bigamy.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

MINOR ACTIVITIES ON BRITISH FRONT.

LONDON, Sept. 16. Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing to-day, says:—

Our advance in the Ypres Canal sector has reached a depth of 1,000 yards. We took 47 prisoners. There has been much minor activity in the Cambrai region where, according to a captured Order, the enemy attaches much importance to the retention of the territory.

An indication of the state of the German moral is shown by a captured Order referring to "rumours spread behind the front by people who have lost their nerve." Another threatens with court-martial men returning from the front without arms.

FRENCH CAPTURE VAILLY.

LONDON, Sept. 16. A French communiqué says:—

We have captured Vailly. A French communiqué states:—

Between the Oise and the Aisne we continued to progress during the night. East of Vauxaillon we carried Mont-de-Sages and took nearly 300 prisoners. Further south we captured Vailly. We raided the region of Lethuery in Lorraine and took prisoners.

THE AIR-RAID ON PARIS.

ENEMY'S REMARKABLE DETERMINATION.

PARIS, Sept. 16. This morning's air-raid, the first since August 15, was one of the most remarkable hitherto owing to the intensity of the anti-aircraft fire and the determination of the raiders, the latter indicating the enemy's desire to intimidate the population perhaps as a part of the peace offensive.

INTER-ALLIED NAVAL COUNCIL MEETS.

PARIS, Sept. 15. The Inter-Allied Naval Council has met, the French Minister of Marine presiding. There were also present Admiral Wemyss (Great Britain) and Admiral Sims (United States), besides Italian and Japanese representatives.

FAMOUS RACEHORSE TRAINER DEAD.

LONDON, Sept. 16. James East, the famous racehorse trainer, is dead.

THE CANTON CUSTOMS.

LE YUNG-TING'S COMMON SENSE.

Reuter's Correspondent at Peking wrote on the 9th inst.:—

The influence of the Military Government from the first did not associate itself with the threat to use force in taking over the Canton Customs, as apparently prevailing and it is likely that the matter will be settled without the creation of a situation necessitating Allied action, which would be deplorable from every point of view.

The Canton Government several weeks ago took over the Canton Salt Administration, and Swatow followed suit. The Canton Government at first voiced the intention of taking two-thirds of the revenue, but meeting with no opposition beyond diplomatic protests, soon annexed the remainder.

The Southerners probably thought that the Customs funds might be handed over to the Northern Government, but this is not so, as since 1917 the whole Customs revenues have been hypothecated in the service of foreign loans and obligations. Canton, Yunnan and Szechuan, therefore, would be in the happy but untenable position of absorbing a considerable portion of one of the country's greatest revenues without contributing to the repayment of loans contracted whilst China was as near to being united as she has been since the inauguration of the Republic.

The Peking correspondent of the *N.C. Daily News*, writing on the 9th inst. says:—

I learned to-day that the Allied Powers intend to lodge a protest against the announced intention of the Southern Military Government to seize the Chinese Maritime Customs within their authority. To whom the protest was to be presented is not very clear at the moment, but I understand that the American Legation has instructed the American Consul at Canton to protest. That the Constitutionalists of the north should attempt anything so illegal seems unthinkable. It would simply ruin any little prospects they had of recognition being accorded by the Powers. Moreover, it would expose them to counter measures such as would put them in an extremely awkward plight. For instance, they might be told: "Very well. Take the Customs if you wish; but trade between Hongkong and Canton ceases." This could then be written over the Canton Administration.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY.

[This remedy has no superior as a cure for colds, croup and whooping cough.]

It has been a favourite with mothers of young children for almost forty years. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy can always be depended upon and is pleasant to take.

It not only cures colds and croup but prevents their resulting in pneumonia. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy contains no opium or other narcotic and may be given as confidently to a child as to an adult. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

AMERICAN CABLES.

[BY AMERICAN NAVY WIRELESS SERVICE.]

GUNS VERSUS MEN.

SPIRIT OF THE AMERICANS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 7. Edward De Groot, Associated Supreme Director of Restoration in the Allied Armies, in a speech delivered here said:—

"Germany has been making guns and ammunition while we made men. The Americans have been matching the German military and Knapp preparedness for forty years with our playgrounds and Y.M.C.A. movements."

"The Americans have amazed the French and English as well as the Germans. When the Americans were in action they have not only carried the expected ground but refused to wait for counter-attacks and kept right on going until they got the Germans on the run. An instance at Chateau Thierry showed this spirit. At first the Germans used crack Prussian shock-troops and held Bavarians and Saxons in reserve. The American Marines drove the Prussians back to their reserves. The Germans changed their tactics and put the Saxons and Bavarians in as shock-troops and held the Prussians in reserve. The Marines rushed through the Bavarians and Saxons without shooting, reached the Prussian shock-troops and put them to rout, and walked and 'shooed' the Bavarians and Saxons in as prisoners."

GREATEST REVENUE MEASURE IN HISTORY.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7. Congress has begun work on the greatest revenue measure in history, providing for the raising of \$24 billions, of which \$8 billions will be in taxes and \$16 billions in bonds.

The Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives, explaining the details of the measure for \$8 billions in taxation, showed that the condition of the business men in the United States is such that they will be amply able to absorb the taxation without hardship.

THE YARN MARKET IN HONGKONG.

PHENOMENAL CHANGES.

In their yarn report for the past month Messrs. Polhill and Kottwall, state that phenomenal changes have taken place in the interval which are unprecedented in the entire annals of the trade.

There has been continuous advice from India to all foreign holders to reship a large quantity of yarn owing to great scarcity and extremely high rates ruling there, and although 4,000 bales are ready to be reshipped, they are unable to secure tonnage.

This most unusual position has greatly affected our market and a big rise of \$15 to \$20 per bale has occurred during this interval, but the business was effected on a very small scale, in about 1,350 bales, which is mainly due to absolute unavailability on the part of sellers to hold on firmly to their small stock, which they are so eager to reship to Bombay.

In contrast to this smart rise in lower counts, the values of higher counts, particularly 36's, remain almost stationary, the range being now almost in parity with those of 10s and 12s. This is rather extraordinary, as, in ordinary times, the difference between the higher and lower counts is invariably about 80%.

Owing to continuous rains for several weeks, heavy floods in many southern districts have greatly hampered business as traffic with those places had been almost suspended for a long time, hence clearances had been very small, but have recently improved on account of communication having been restored and floods much subsided. At the close, the tone of our market is steady. Total sales, 1,325 bales. Bargains in Chinese hands 800 bales.

TENNIS.

In addition to the two matches H.K. C. v. The Rest 1st Division, R.E. v. The Rest 2nd Division, the Junior League final match will also be played viz. C.E.C. (C) v. The Rest Junior League on the C.E.C. ground at Causeway Bay on the occasion of their annual "at home."

C.E.C. (C) TEAM.

1. Wilson v. C.F. Lee.
2. Chow v. Chow.
3. Ng Tatung v. Yung.

FEST OF JUNIOR LEAGUE.

1. Mead v. Pyle.
2. Imura v. A. V. Rumbach.
3. Lin v. F. H. Ismail.

As there is a rather big programme to be completed, players are requested by the League Secretary to be ready to commence play at 4.30 p.m. sharp.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

Orders issued by Mr. F. C. Jenkin, C.B.E.

NO. 3 COMPANY, ETC.

Inspectors and Sergeants of the Chinese Command are required to attend in uniform at Headquarters Office on Friday, September 20th, at 3.30 p.m.

SAVING.

The following is to be inserted opposite page 49 of the *O. C. Book*:—

The salute with the left hand is abolished. All salutes are to be made with the right hand only. (O.S.P. Memo 403, 14th September, 1918.)

REDUMBER.

HAVE you ever tried Chamberlain's Pain Balm for rheumatism? If not, you are wasting time and money. This ointment is the best for the afflicted parts and you will be surprised and delighted at the relief obtained. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

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BEHIND THE SCREEN in Two Parts
SATURDAY, 21st Sept.—
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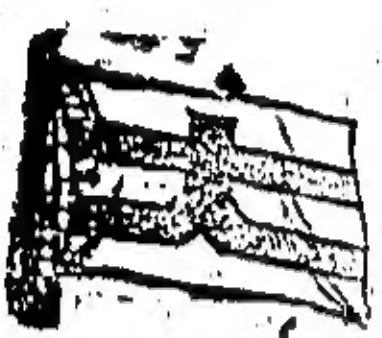
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"MEXICO MARU" ... Monday, 23rd Sept., at 3 p.m.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE ... Every two months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

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"AMARUSA MARU" ... Sunday, 22nd Sept., at Noon.

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SHANGHAI ... TUESDAY, Sept. 21, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI ... THURSDAY, Sept. 23, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI ... SATURDAY, Sept. 25, at 4 p.m.

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SHANGHAI ... WOSANG, TUESDAY, Sept. 24, Daylight.
HAIPHONG ... TAIKANG, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25, at 8 a.m.
MANILA ... YUNTSANG, FRIDAY, Sept. 27, at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE—This line is temporarily disorganized owing to the war, but present a monthly service is maintained with Calcutta by the s.s. "Kwaikang" and "Vittim" calling at Singapore and Penang. The former vessel has excellent passenger accommodation, is fitted with Electric Light and Fans, and carries a fully qualified Surgeon.

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SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow.

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The latest discovery of modern times, is without equal in cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, overwork, dissipation, or other causes. Symptoms: palpitation, defective circulation, nervous dyspepsia, loss of memory, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, want of confidence, general debility, pressure, dizziness or headache, or neuralgia, loss of vitality, harassing dreams, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, backache, weakness, downcast eyes, wasting diseases, consumption, night sweats, muddled, high-colored water, etc. are all so many different phases of brain and nerve weakness and exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this wonderful and highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, restores all weakening, restores the failing energies, and restores the system to its normal state. It is a new life and vigor to those who have recently succumbed to the use of the "VETARZO" Brain and Nerve Food. See next insertion for full particulars. Send stamped addressed envelope for free Brochure, or P.O. 219 for Test Bottle of this remedy to "VETARZO" REMEDIES CO., GOSPEL OAK, LONDON. Unprincipled Vendors may try to sell you something else for extra profit—do not accept it, but insist on having VETARZO. The genuine has words "VETARZO REMEDIES" on Government Stamp. Sold by BOOTS' OAK CHEMISTS.

JOE KEYS
WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH
WELLINGTON SILVERSMITHS
BLACK LEAD SOAP FOR CLEANING PLATE
POLYBRILLIANT METAL POLISH
NEVER BECOMES DRY, HARD LIKE OTHER METAL PASTES.
JOHN KEYS & SONS LIMITED, "Wellington Hall" London.

SHIPPING

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST, PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good Accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in Staterooms and Saloons. Excellent Cuisine.

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHEW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 8 to 10 Days)

STEAMSHIP CAPTAIN LEAVING.
HAITAN ... Capt. A. E. Hodgins ... TUESDAY, 24th Sept. at 1 p.m.

SWATOW

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Elsie Pier).

For FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co. General Managers.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

"NANKING"

(15,000 tons, American Registry).

"CHINA"

(10,800 tons, American Registry).

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

via SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS & HONOLULU.

"NANKING"

October 21st.

"CHINA"

November 18th.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent

Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street.

Tel. 1934.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

via SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU. FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SHINYO MARU	22,000	2nd October
KOREA MARU	20,000	31st October
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	12th November
TENYO MARU	22,000	23rd November

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARIKA and IQUIQUE.

Thence by Trans-Andean Route to Buenos Aires.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
ANYO MARU	18,500	Sept. 25th
NIPPON MARU	11,000	Nov. 8th
KIYO MARU	17,200	Jan. 5th, 1919

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian-Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc. apply to—

T. DAIGO, MANAGER, KING'S BUILDING.

Telephone Nos. 2374 and 2375.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

PROPOSED SAILING.

FROM HONGKONG: Connecting with: FROM COLOMBO

EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION FOR 1ST AND 2ND CLASS PASSENGERS.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For dates of departure, Rates of Freight, apply to

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED

MANAGING AGENTS.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(Ellerman & Bucknall Steamship Co. Ltd.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.

FOR PARTICULARS OF SAILINGS SHIPPERS ARE REQUESTED TO APPROACH THE UNDERSIGNED.

Shippers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

Or to REISS & Co., Canton.

General Agents.

SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. Co.

STEAM FOR

STRAITS, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS AND LONDON.

Through Bills of Lading issued for RATA via PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Homeward Mail Steamer carrying His Majesty's Mails will be despatched from this port at the usual date. Passengers and Cargo for the above ports. Passengers' accommodation in the connecting vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuable Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be conveyed in this steamer proceeding via Bombay and there transhipped to the oncoming steamer for Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 3 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, sailing dates etc. apply to

P. L. KNIGHT, Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, Nov. 22, 1917. 2319

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

FROM SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, AND JAPAN PORTS.

THE Steamship "ANYO MARU" having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for Consignment, and to take immediate delivery from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on 19th Sept., 1918, at 5 p.m. will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense, and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown.

Storage charges will be assessed on all Cargo remaining undelivered on 23rd Sept., 1918, at 5 p.m.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No claims will be recognised after the Goods have left the Steamer or Godown.

All chafed and damaged Cargo will be landed into the Company's Godown, where they will be examined on 24th Sept., 1918, at 10 a.m.

No claim will be recognised if filed after the 30th Sept., 1918.

T. DAIGO, Manager.

Hongkong, Sept. 17, 1918. 759

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM EUROPE AND STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship, "KITANO MARU" having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being loaded and placed at their risk in the Hongkong & Godown WAREHOUSE & GODOWN COMPANY'S Godown at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on under instructions are given to the contrary before Noon, To-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 24th Sept., 1918, will be subject to rent.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godown for examination by the Consignees' and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed time on TUESDAY and FRIDAY. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Agents.

Hongkong, Sept. 17, 1918. 758

MARTIN'S APOL STEEL PILLS
A French Remedy for all irregularities of the Menstrual Cycle. It is a true and reliable remedy for all cases of irregular menstruation, whether the flow is too early or too late, too abundant or too scanty, or whether it is accompanied by pain, headache, or other symptoms. It is a true and reliable remedy for all cases of irregular menstruation, whether the flow is too early or too late, too abundant or too scanty, or whether it is accompanied by pain, headache, or other symptoms. It is a true and reliable remedy for all cases of irregular menstruation, whether the flow is too early or too late, too abundant or too scanty, or whether it is accompanied by pain, headache, or other symptoms.

METALS

of all kinds, especially for shipbuilding and engineering works. Largest and best assorted stock in the Colony.

SINGON & CO.

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WAI KEE.

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Telephone No. 1833.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, THERAPION No. 1, THERAPION No. 2, THERAPION No. 3.
No. 1 is for Rheumatism, No. 2 for Gout, No. 3 for all other cases of Rheumatism and Gout. It is a true and reliable remedy for all cases of Rheumatism and Gout, whether the pain is in the joints, muscles, or bones. It is a true and reliable remedy for all cases of Rheumatism and Gout, whether the pain is in the joints, muscles, or bones. It is a true and reliable remedy for all cases of Rheumatism and Gout, whether the pain is in the joints, muscles, or bones.

SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT

TO

MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO

STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers to Colombo	Leave Hongkong Noon	Connecting Mail Steamer from Colombo	Due Marseilles	Due London
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When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.
On the Australian Route Tickets Interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S. S.	Leave Hongkong About
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Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS (Non-Transshipment).

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS, WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1st AND 2nd SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

STEAMERS	Leave Hongkong about	Leave Suez about	Due at Marseilles if calling about	Due at London about
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THE INTERMEDIATE SERVICE IS TEMPORARILY SUSPENDED.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs Godard and Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.
For further information, Passage Rates, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailings, etc., apply to:

P. L. KNIGHT
Acting Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destination	Steamer & Displacement	Sailing Dates
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Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama
Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
London or Liverpool via Suez, Colombo, Delagoa Bay & Cape Town
Melbourne via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Is., Townsville, Brisbane, & Sydney
New York via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, San Francisco & Panama Canal
Bombay via Singapore, Malacca, & Colombo
Calcutta via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon

FOR DATES OF SAILING
APPLY AT THE COMPANY'S
OFFICE.

* Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji

* Wireless Telegraphy.

HONGKONG-VICTORIA B.C.-SEATTLE

VIA

Manila, Keelung, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Shimidzu & Yokohama.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped Passenger Steamers "Fushimi Maru," "Suwa Maru," "Kashima Maru" and "Katori Maru," each of over 20,000 tons displacement.

Next sailing from Hongkong:

*Kashima Maru, THURSDAY, 19th Sept., at 11 a.m.
*Katori Maru, SUNDAY, 23rd Oct., at 11 a.m.
(Omitting Manila Eastbound.)

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
B. MORI, Manager

Telephone 192 & 293

MESOPOTAMIA INCIDENT.

OFFICER'S MIRACULOUS ESCAPE FROM DEATH.

"Brigadier" writes to "The Pioneer":
With reference to the account which "The Pioneer" quoted on July 31 from "The Englishman," which must seem almost incredible, of the escape from death of a British officer in Mesopotamia who was left for dead and found floating on the water six hours later, having been present "Brigadier" says he can vouch for the incident, which took place at Samarra on April 6, 1916. A British force after a night march was attacking the Turks at dawn between the marsh and the Tigris. The officer in question, a 2nd lieutenant, who had only joined his brigade three days before, was on the extreme right of the regiment in the second line. The brigade was held up and had to dig in on absolutely flat open ground under very heavy fire, losing nearly 40 per cent. of its strength, mostly in the first hour. This young officer fell about 100 yards from the Turks, unfortunately for him on a slight mound at the edge of the marsh, which made him conspicuous. He told "Brigadier" that he received three bullets through the right leg, then two through the left and while writhing on the ground a sixth through the body. Soon after he was struck by the seventh over the right eye. "This stunned him for a time but he came to and later on an eighth bullet passed through both his eyes. As soon as the shelling stopped he had been made deep enough he was dragged under cover and remained in it until he felt warm water pouring over him. This was due to a strong north wind which was driving the marsh water southwards towards the river and into the shallow dug trenches. He told "Brigadier" he had just sense and strength enough left to drag himself out of the shallow trench and that he remembered no more till he regained consciousness the day afterwards in the tight hospital down the river. The trenches nearest the marsh were gradually flooded over and many wounded were drowned, but the brigade hung on till ordered by the corps commander to fall back some eight hours later. It brought back its wounded but this officer was left for dead. Next day the marsh having somewhat receded, the brigade was ordered to reoccupy its former position and the young officer, so "Brigadier" heard afterwards, was, as described, stranded but still alive, having floated on his back. "Brigadier" met him several times in London in 1917. He had practically recovered from all his wounds but the one which had deprived him of his sight. He was wonderfully cheerful, had learned to typewrite and was learning other occupations at St. Dunstons. The only regret he expressed was that, being retired as 2nd lieutenant, he had nothing to show that he had ever been in the Army.

FIRST RIVETLESS VESSEL.

TRIUMPH OF SHIPBUILDING ON THE SOUTH COAST.

Somewhere on the south coast of England the first rivetless vessel built, without rivets has been launched, in the presence of Lord Pirbright.

The vessel was built in a shipyard operated by the Island Waterways and Docks section of the Royal Engineers, and as her production may mark an epoch in the shipbuilding industry, it is satisfactory that the initial experiment has taken place in England.

Instead of riveting and caulking the plates they are joined in one process by electric welding. Although the process is not new, this is the first time that a vessel has been produced entirely by the new method. Its general adoption would speed up production, and it is exempted from the results obtained that a saving of 20 or possibly 25 per cent. could be effected in both time and material.

The United States Shipping Board have been in close touch with this experimental work, and arrangements are in hand for the manufacture of a number of 10,000 tons standard ships, in the production of which "riveters" will become welders. While the first vessel, just launched, is rivetless, it is calculated that these large vessels will only have about 24 per cent. of the originally intended number of rivets. It is seen, therefore, that in nearly all circumstances the electric welding process may be satisfactorily used.

COUGHING INTO CONSUMPTION

"Only a Cough" but you stop it while it is ONLY a cough.

WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND

The finest preparation made for combating severe cough. CURES any cough that is only a cough. Very pleasant. OF ALL CHEMISTS.
Prices: £1.25 and \$2.25

INTIMATIONS

"REGAL" RECORDS

Take me back to U.S.A. (Billy Williams)
Why can't we have the Sea in London
I don't care
All the Silver from the Silvery Moon
Mister John MacKenzie O'Connell
I come from Scotland
Jessa loves all the Jockies
All the Ladies Fall in Love with Sandy
Take me where there are no Eyes about
Love's all go Mad

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.
Tel. 1322

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ORIENTAL PRODUCE EXPORTERS,
SILK MERCHANTS,
COMMISSION AGENTS.

Agencies in NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO, U.S.A.
Branches in CANTON, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE: KING'S BUILDING, HONGKONG.

ASAHI BEER



SOLE AGENTS
MITSUBI BUSSAN KAISHA
Telephone 220 & 153

THE CHINESE OPTICAL CO.

HONGKONG BRANCH
67 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL



The only OPTICAL HOUSE in Far East
Awarded an Efficiency Diploma at Panama-Pacific International Exposition.

SCIENTIFIC EYE EXAMINATION
Frames Lenses and Protection glasses

INTIMATIONS

MITSUBISHI SHOJI KAISHA, LTD.

(Mitsubishi Trading Co.)
COAL, GENERAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF
TAKASHIMA, OCHI, MUTARE, KISHIDARE, YOSHINOYARI, HOJO, KAMAZUTA, HAYO, KANADA, SHINNEW, KAMIYAMADA, BIRAI, and OYURABI COAL MINES.

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Head Office: TOKYO.

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Cable Address: "IWASAKI"
Hongkong: "IWASAKI"
Canton, Haiphong: "IWASAKI"
Code: AI, A. B. C. 5th Ed., Western Union and Bentley's.

Agency for: THE OSAKA MARINE & FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD., OSAKA.

For Particulars, apply to: S. SATO, Manager, No. 14, PRINCE STREET, HONGKONG.

JAPANESE MAKERS.

Every kind of Footwear

MADE TO ORDER



CHERRY & CO.,
PEDDER STREET,
Opposite Hongkong Hotel.
Telephone No. 491.
Hongkong, March 20, 1914.

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON.

15, MORRISON HILL ROAD.

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(PUBLISHED ANNUALLY)

ENABLES traders throughout the World to communicate direct with English MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS in each class of goods. Besides being a complete commercial guide to London and its suburbs, the Directory contains lists of

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with the goods they ship, and the Colonial and Foreign Markets they supply.

STEAMSHIP LINES

arranged under the Ports to which they sail, and indicating the approximate sailings.

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of leading Manufacturers, Merchants, etc., in the principal provincial towns and industrial centres of the United Kingdom.

A copy of the current edition will be forwarded, freight paid, on receipt of Postal Order for 25s.

Dealers seeking Agencies can advertise their trade cards for 21s. or larger advertisements from 23s.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL £1,200,000

RESERVE FUND £2,000,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS £1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

T. G. DOWNING, Manager, Hongkong, May 7, 1917.

BANK

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1853.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON

PAID-UP CAPITAL £1,200,000

RESERVE FUND £2,000,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS £1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

T. G. DOWNING, Manager, Hongkong, May 7, 1917.

SHIPPING

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U. S. Mail Line.

OPERATING THE NEW FIRST CLASS STEAMERS

"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA."

14,000 Tons each.

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO

via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.

The Sunshine Belt.

The most comfortable route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong at Noon.

S.S. "VENEZUELA" WEDNESDAY, Oct. 9th, 1918
S.S. "ECUADOR" WEDNESDAY, Nov. 6th, 1918
S.S. "COLOMBIA" WEDNESDAY, Dec. 4th, 1918

These Steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHS and large comfortable Staterooms (All single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration. Special care is given to the cabin and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyon Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc., apply to—COMPANY'S OFFICE in Alexandra Buildings, Charter Road.

TELEPHONE 141.

BANKS

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL £15,000,000

RESERVE FUND—Sterling £1,500,000/—\$15,000,000

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PAID-UP CAPITAL £15,000,000

RESERVE FUND—Sterling £1,500,000/—\$15,000,000

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Every description of Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 4 per cent per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

O. CHAMPKIN, Acting Manager

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(NEDERLANDSE TRADING SOCIETY)

ESTABLISHED 1824.

Authorised Capital £75,000,000/—(£25,000,000)

Paid

